

**SHORT SUBJECTS
AND TIMELY TIPS
FOR PESTICIDE USERS**

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BIOLOGICAL CONTROL, IPM, AND EXOTIC PESTS PEST CONTROL

BIOCONTROL AGENT FOR SALT CEDAR

(Source: *USDA ARS News & Information*, online May 22, 2001)

"Chinese leaf beetles (*Diorhabda elongata*) are beginning official duty as the first biological control agents released into the environment against saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.)."

Beetles were first released in mid-May near Seymour, Texas and Pueblo, Colorado. Additional releases will be made in California, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming.

"Biological control agents are often released directly into the environment. In this case, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating scientists are watching these beetles closely to ensure their establishment and to evaluate their impact, population growth and safety."

The project, initiated and coordinated through USDA's Agricultural Research Service, includes a consortium of more than 30 federal, state, and local agencies; universities; and private organizations. For a copy of the article visit the *ARS News & Information* website at <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2001/010522.htm> or -

Contact: PAT SKYLER (CA)

(916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

EXOTIC NEW TERMITE IDENTIFIED IN SOUTH FLORIDA

(Source: UF/IFAS News Release, June 21, 2001)

"Fort Lauderdale, Fla. - Add an exotic new termite to the growing list of invasive pests gnawing their way across Florida. A new termite, described as 'ant-like in appearance,' has been identified in Dania Beach by a University of Florida entomologist who says the pest nests and forages at or above the soil surface. By contrast, typical subterranean termites build nests below ground and look whitish in color. Although it's not as destructive as the Formosan 'super termite' now spreading throughout the Southeast, the new wood-feeding pest is capable of causing widespread damage in above-ground structures, said Rudolf Scheffrahn at UF's Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center."

A copy of the news release is available online at http://news.ifas.ufl.edu/print/2001/01_0621.html or contact Pat Skyler (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us.

For additional information on this new termite -

CONTACT: RUDOLF SCHEFFRAHN (FL)

(954) 577-6312
rhsc@ufl.edu

HUMAN HEALTH

VOLUNTARY CHILDREN'S CHEMICAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

(Source: Environmental Protection Agency Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) Website)

The Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) which was announced in the December 26, 2000 Federal Register, is "intended to provide data to enable the public to understand the potential health risks to children associated with certain chemical exposures." EPA has asked "companies which manufacture and/or import 23 chemicals which have been found in human tissues and the environment in various monitoring programs to volunteer to sponsor their evaluation in Tier 1 of a pilot of the VCCEP." EPA has received commitment letters for 20 of the 23 VCCEP chemicals. For additional information on the program and a listing of the chemicals and sponsors visit the VCCEP website at <http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/childhlt.htm>.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

(Source: Joint Statement on Mosquito Control in the United States from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC))

"Mosquito-borne diseases are among the world's leading causes of illness and death today. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 300 million clinical cases each year are attributable to mosquito-borne illnesses. Despite great strides over the last 50 years, mosquito-borne illnesses continue to pose significant risks to parts of the population in the United States. Current challenges posed by the emergence of West Nile virus in the Western hemisphere illustrate the importance of cooperation and partnership at all levels of government to protect public health. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA, the Agency) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are working closely with each other and with other federal, state, and local agencies to protect the public from mosquito-borne diseases such as the West Nile virus."

For a full copy of the Joint Statement plus additional information on pesticides and mosquito control visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/skeeters.htm>.

REGULATORY

EPA Lists Pesticides for Risk Management Decisions Through FY 2002

(Source: EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs, Communications Services Branch, 7/20/01)

EPA has developed a list of pesticides from which the Agency plans to make risk management decisions through the reregistration and tolerance reassessment programs during fiscal years (FYs) 2001 and 2002. These decisions may consist of: Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs), Interim REDs (IREDs), or Reports on FQPA Tolerance Reassessment Progress and Interim Risk Management (TREDs). Candidate pesticides include those individual organophosphate (OP) pesticides that still require Interim REDs, anticipated in FY 2001. About 25 OP IREDs may become final REDs in FY 2002, after the cumulative risks of the OPs have been considered. Six carbamate pesticides also are included as candidates for IREDs and TREDs in FY 2002. Many other pesticides that are not OP or carbamate pesticides are also listed as candidates for decisions between now and the end of FY 2002.

Note: Due to the dynamic nature of the review process, priorities sometimes need adjustment. Therefore, the lists of candidate pesticides for risk management decisions in particular years may change. Several pesticides scheduled for decisions next fiscal year, for example, may actually be completed this year. In addition, any uncompleted FY 2001 pesticide decisions may become FY 2002 candidates on October 1, 2001, when the new fiscal year begins.

The lists of FY 2001 and 2002 RED, IRED and TRED candidate pesticides, and descriptions of these types of decision documents, are available on EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/candidates.htm> or if you are unable to access the web and would like a copy -

Contact: PAT SKYLER (CA)

(916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

EPA CANCELS PESTICIDES FOR NON-PAYMENT OF YEAR 2001 REGISTRATION MAINTENANCE FEES

(Source: [Federal Register, July 25, 2001 \(Volume 66, Number 143, pp. 38675-38689\)](#))

"Summary: Since the amendments of October 1988, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) has required payment of an annual maintenance fee to keep pesticide registrations in effect. The fee due last January 15 has gone unpaid for about 906 registrations. Section 4(i) (5) (g) of FIFRA provides that the Administrator may cancel these registrations by order and without a hearing; orders to cancel all 906 of these registrations have been issued within the past few days. " For a listing of the cancelled pesticides double-click the website above or -

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA)

(916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

NOTICE OF RECEIPT OF REQUESTS TO VOLUNTARILY CANCEL CERTAIN PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

(Source: [Federal Register: June 29, 2001 \(Volume 66, Number 126, pp. 34633-34636\)](#))

In accordance with section 6(f) (1) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, EPA is issuing a notice of receipt of requests by registrants to voluntarily cancel some 40 pesticide products. For a list of the pesticides double-click the website above or contact -

Contact: PAT SKYLER (CA)

(916) 454-0817
pskyler@fs.fed.us

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE AND SENATE AGREE ON SUDDEN OAK DEATH FUNDING

(Source: California Oak Mortality Task Force Press Release, July 20, 2001)

"Washington, DC - House and Senate conferees have agreed to \$1.4 million in federal funds to fight Sudden Oak Death disease, which is killing tens of thousands of California's oak trees, Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) announced. The House and Senate approved the conference report of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill today. It now will go to the President for a signature. Senator Boxer has also secured a commitment from the U.S. Forest Service to provide an additional \$1 million to combat the disease, bringing the total to \$2.4 million in emergency funding as originally requested by Boxer. 'I am very pleased that Congress has acted on my request for this vital funding to fight Sudden Oak Death,' said Boxer. 'Together with the funds provided by the U.S. Forest Service, California is better equipped to address fire concerns resulting from the disease during the hot summer months.' The funds would be used by the U.S. Forest Service and local and state authorities to implement fire prevention measures, as well as research and mapping efforts in California. 'Having secured this emergency funding, I now plan to continue to push for passage of my comprehensive bill to fight this devastating disease,' said Boxer. The bill

introduced by Senator Boxer in June 2001 would provide more than \$70 million in funding over the next five years to local, state and federal agencies."

For additional information visit the California Oak Mortality Task Force website at <http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/comtf/> or -

CONTACT: DAVID SANDRETTI (DC)

(202) 224-8120

FOREST HEALTH PROTECTION SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Forest Health Protection (FHP) Special Technology Development Program (STDP) is soliciting proposals for FY 2002. Total funding for all new and continuing projects in FY 2002 will be approximately \$1,414,000. For information about program funding, project eligibility, and selection criteria contact Marla Downing, National STDP Manager, at (970) 295-5843 or m Downing@fs.fed.us. For information on program objectives, technical committees, and prior year projects visit the project website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/stdp.htm>.

CHANGES IN PANDORA MOTH OUTBREAK DYNAMICS DURING THE PAST 622 YEARS

(J.H. Speer, T.W. Swetnam, B.E. Wickman, and A. Youngblood)

(Source: *Ecology*, 82(3), 2001, pp. 679-697)

"Abstract. Episodic outbreaks of Pandora moth (*Coloradia pandora* Blake), a forest insect that defoliates ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa* Dougl. ex Laws.) and other pine species in the western United States, have recurred several times during the 20th century in forests of south-central Oregon. We collected and analyzed tree-ring samples from stands affected by recent outbreaks of Pandora moth to develop a long-term record of outbreaks. Outbreaks were evident in tree-ring series as a characteristic 'signature' of sharply reduced latewood width within a ring, followed by reduced ring widths lasting 4-20 yr. We verified that this tree-ring signature was unrelated to drought or other climatic fluctuations by comparing the timing of known and inferred outbreaks with independent climatic data. Using the Pandora moth tree-ring signature, we reconstructed a 622-year record of 22 individual outbreaks in 14 old-growth ponderosa pine stands. This is currently the longest regional reconstruction of forest insect outbreak history in North America. Intervals between pandora moth outbreaks were highly variable within individual forest stands, ranging from 9 yr. to 156 yr. Spectral analyses of a composite time series from all stands, however, showed more consistent intervals between outbreaks, suggesting quasicyclical population dynamics at regional and decadal scales. Waveforms extracted from the regional outbreak time series had periods ranging over ~18-24 yr (39.7% variance explained) and ~37-41 yr. (37.3% variance explained). The periods and strengths of these cycles varied across the centuries, with the largest outbreaks occurring when relatively high-amplitude periods of the dominant cycles were in phase. Twentieth-century outbreaks were not more synchronous (extensive), severe, or longer in duration than outbreaks in previous centuries, but there was an unusual 60-year reduction in regional activity during ~1920-1980. The changing dynamical behavior of pandora moth populations highlights the need to evaluate historical factors that may have influenced this system, such as climatic variations, forest fires, and human land uses. Although cyclical dynamics in

animal populations have most commonly been attributed to endogenous, ecological processes (e.g., 'delayed density dependence,' predators, pathogens, and parasites) our findings suggest that exogenous processes (e.g., climatic oscillations) may also be involved."

For a copy of the paper -

Contact: PAT SKYLER (CA)

(916) 454-0817

pskyler@fs.fed.us

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION OFFERS \$1 MILLION IN GRANTS TO REDUCE PESTICIDE RISKS

(CA DPR News Release 01-14, July 19, 2001)

"Sacramento -- Cal/EPA's Department of Pesticide Regulation will award more than \$1 million in grants during the next year for projects that help reduce pesticide risks to workers, consumers, and the environment."

"Based on legal mandates and regulatory concerns, DPR set the following priorities for its 2001-2002 grants: alternatives to highly toxic pesticides; use of reduce-risk pest management to lessen worker exposures; protection of surface and ground water quality; alternatives to methyl bromide and other fumigants; integrated pest management (IPM) for schools and other public buildings; more reduced-risk strategies for urban and suburban areas; alternatives to secondary pest problems related to a reduced-risk approach, and developing reduced-risk practices for new or exotic pests."

For complete details on various DPR grant options, including recommendations on proposal suitability and a downloadable request for proposal bid package, go online to <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov> and click on "Grants". Copies of the package may also be obtained from DPR by writing Bob Elliott, DPR Pest Management and Licensing Branch, P.O. Box 4015, Sacramento, CA 95812-4015, or call him at (916) 324-4100, email: belliott@cdpr.ca.gov. Proposals are due by November 1, 2001.

ON THE INTERNET

ENCYCLOWEEDIA was created by the California Department of Food and Agriculture in cooperation with the University of California Davis. It includes information and notes on identification, biology, and management of plants defined as noxious weeds by California law. The site is located at <http://pi.cdffa.ca.gov/weedinfo/>.

The Source for **Forest Health and Silviculture Images** is a joint project between the University of Georgia - Bugwood Network and the USDA Forest Service. Over 3,300 images of more than 800 insects, diseases, plants, wildlife, and management practices are available for downloading. They may be copied and used for any non-profit, educational purpose with appropriate credit and copyright notice. The site is located at <http://www.ForestryImages.org/>

The **Center for North American Herpetology** serves as a data bank for information about North American amphibians, turtles, reptiles, and crocodilians, and promotes the study and conservation of them by financial support of selected publications, photography, and any other appropriate medium, as well as the establishment of awards for excellence in research about these fascinating creatures. The herpetofauna in the United States and Canada consists of approximately 545 species.

However, new advances in data analysis and technology, plus the appearance of exciting new concepts in taxonomic definition and zoogeography, will certainly reveal that North America (north of Mexico) harbors many more species of salamanders, frogs, toads, turtles, lizards, and snakes than heretofore envisioned. Visit their website at <http://www.naherpetology.org/>

PUBLICATIONS

Mann, R.M. and J.R. Bidwell. 1999. The toxicity of glyphosate and several glyphosate formulations to four species of southwestern Australian frogs. *Archives of Environmental Contamination Toxicology*, 36: 193-199.

Perkins, P.J., H.J. Boermans, and G.R. Stephenson. 2000. Toxicity of glyphosate and triclopyr using the frog embryo teratogenesis assay--*Xenopus*. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, Vol. 19, No. 4: 940-945.

Segawa, R., C. Ando, A. Bradley, J. Walters, R. Sava, C. Gana, K.S. Goh, H. Feng, J. Hsu, P. Lee, D. Tran, and J. White. 2001. [Dissipation and off-site movement of forestry herbicides in plants of importance to California Indian tribes - Final Report](#). (Requires [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#)).

Svihra, P., K.E. Keirnan, N.K. Palkovsky, and A.J. Storer. 2001. Sudden oak death: An update of the facts. Pest Alert #4a. University of California, Cooperative Extension in Marin County.

Thistle, H.W., M.E. Teske, and D.B. Twardus. 2001. Zeroing in on forest enemies - Computer modeling improves aerial spraying accuracy. *ASAE Resource*, May 2001, pp. 7-8

"Multi-Species Grazing and Leafy Spurge" has just been published by Team Leafy Spurge. It is a full-color 28-page manual that covers all the basics. Topics include how multi-species grazing works, what can be expected from multi-species grazing programs, diet selection, stocking rates, fencing requirements, predation and more. The manual also features an extensive section on economics. To obtain a copy call (406) 433-2020, email teamls@sidney.ars.usda.gov, or you can download it from the following website <http://www.team.ars.usda.gov/grazingmanual.html>.

Copies of these publications can also be obtained by contacting Pat Skyler, (916) 454-0817, pskyler@fs.fed.us.

UPCOMING EVENTS

13-17 August 2001. **The 6th International Symposium on Adjuvants for Agrochemicals**, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Contact: H. deRuiter, ISAA 2001 Foundation, P.O. Box 83, NL-6870 AA Renkum, The Netherlands, Fax 31-317-350-812, h.deruiter@issa2001.com or visit their website at <http://www.isaa2001.com/>.

14-16 August 2001. **North American Weed Management Association 9th Annual Conference and Trade Show - Noxious Weed Management Successes**, Colorado Springs, CO. Contact: Mike Carroll (970) 498-5769, carrollmc@co.larimer.co.us or visit the conference website at <http://www.nawma.org/documents/2001%20Conference/Conference%20Index.htm>.

14-17 August 2001. **4th Asia Pacific Conference on Entomology - Entomology for a Dynamic and Borderless World**, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Contact: I.A. Ghani, IdrisGh@ukm.my or visit the website at <http://www.mapps.org.my/mapps/APCE.html>.

5-6 September 2001. **Pesticide Spray Drift Conference**, Sacramento, CA. Contact: Carol Ramsay (509) 335-9222, ramsay@wsu.edu or visit their website at <http://pep.wsu.edu/ncodm/conf01.html>.

5-8 September 2001. **National Urban Forest Conference**, Washington, DC. Contact: Kasey Russell (304) 345-7578, kaseyrussell@citynet.net or visit their website at http://www.americanforests.org/trees_cities_sprawl/conference/.

10-14 September 2001. **The Western International Forest Disease Work Conference**, Carmel, CA. Contact: David Johnson, (303) 236-9541, dwjohanson01@fs.fed.us or Katy Marshall (541) 858-6124, kmarshall01@fs.fed.us or visit the conference website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/wif>.

10-14 September 2001. **Dynamics of Forest Insect Populations**, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland. Contact: Andrew Liebhold, USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, WV, (304) 285-1512, sandy@gypsy.fsl.wvu.edu or visit their website at http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/iufro.net/d7/wu70307/aberdeen_firstannounce.htm.

12 -15 September 2001. **6th International Conference on the Ecology and Management of Alien Plant Invasions (EMAPi) 2001**, Leicestershire, UK. Contact: L.E. Child 44-(0)1-509-222558, L.E.Child@lboro.ac.uk.

13-17 September 2001. **Society of American Foresters National Convention**, Denver, CO. Contact: SAF (301)897-8720, safweb@safnet.org or visit the conference website at <http://www.safnet.org/calendar/natcon.htm>.

16 -21 September 2001. **Third International Congress of Vector Ecology**, Barcelona, Spain. Contact: (34) 93 415 69 38, rct@rct-congresos.com or visit the website at <http://www.sove2001.org/>.

17-21 September 2001. **First International Symposium on Biological Control of Arthropods**, Honolulu, HI. Contact: Dr. Roy Van Driesche, (413) 545-1061, vandries@fnr.umass.edu or visit their website at <http://www.isbca.ucr.edu>.

23-26 September 2001. **Resistance 2001: Meeting the Challenge** (the meeting will review the latest research on the origins, nature, development, and prevention of resistance to insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides), Harpenden, Herts, United Kingdom. Contact: Resistance 2001 Secretariat, IACR-Rothamsted, Harpenden, Herts AL5 2JQ, UK 44-0-1582-763133, res.2001@bbsrc.ac.uk.

1-4 October 2001. **Eleventh International Conference on Aquatic Invasive Species**, Alexandria, VA. Contact: Elizabeth Muckle-Jeffs, profedge@renc.igs.net or visit their website at <http://www.aquatic-invasive-species-conference.org/>.

5-7 October 2001. **Symposium 2001 - California Exotic Pest Plant Council**, San Diego, CA. Contact: Joe DiTomaso, 530-754-8715, ditomaso@vegmail.ucdavis.edu or visit their website at <http://www.caleppc.org/symposia/01symposium/symposium2001.html>.

21-24 October 2001. **2001 Joint Annual Meeting of the Entomological Societies of Canada and Ontario – 2001: An Insect Odyssey—Exploration and Discovery**, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Contact: Cynthia Scott Dupree (519) 824-4120, ext. 2477, csdupree@evbhort.uoguelph.ca or visit their website at http://www.utoronto.ca/forest/eso/eso_esc2001.htm.

22-25 October 2001. **Fifth Symposium on California's Oak Woodlands**, San Diego, CA. Contact: Doug McCreary, (530) 639-8807, ddmccreary@ucdavis.edu or visit their website at <http://danr.ucop.edu/ihrmp/symposium.html>.

23-25 October 2001. **Bark Beetle Technical Working Group (BBTWG) Meeting**, Comfort Suites (Sagebrush Inn), Taos, NM. **Reservations must be made by September 21st** under the group name of Bark Beetle Technical Working Group. This is an informal gathering where academics, researchers and field entomologists from across the U.S. and Canada share information about planned and current research studies and field projects involving bark beetles. Contact: Carol Randall (208) 765-7343, crandall@fs.fed.us.

12-15 November 2001. **British Crop Protection Council – Weeds 2001**, Brighton, England. Contact: Conference Secretariat 44 (0) 20 7940 5555, conference@bcpc.org or visit their website at <http://www.bcpc.org>.

14-16 November 2001. **California Forest Pest Council 50th Annual Meeting**, Redding, CA. Contact: William Woodruff (530) 252-6680, wwoodruff@fs.fed.us or Scott Johnson (916) 991-9808, johnsonsa@jtfco.com or visit their website at http://www.caforestpestcouncil.org/events_&_field_tours.htm.

26-28 November 2001. **Southern Forest Science Conference**, Atlanta, GA. Contact: Sam Foster or Nancy Walters, (828) 257-4307 or visit the conference website at <http://www.southernforestscience.net>.

9-12 December 2001. **Entomological Society of America Annual Meeting and Exhibition: An Entomological Odyssey**, San Diego, CA. Contact: ESA (301) 731-4535, esa@entsoc.org. The meeting website is at http://www.entsoc.org/annual_meeting/2001/.

22-24 January 2002. **23rd Annual Forest Vegetation Management Conference: Recommending Success**, Redding, CA. Contact: Program – Keith Greenwood (530) 873-0530, kgreenwood@spi-ind.com; Registration – Sherry Cooper (530) 224-4902, fax (530) 224-4904, shcooper@ucdavis.edu.

23-25 April 2002. **Western Forest Insect Work Conference**, Whitefish, MT. Contact: Ken Gibson (406) 329-3278, kgibson@fs.fed.us or Sandy Kegley (208) 765-7355, skegley@fs.fed.us.

17-21 June 2002. **Fourth International Conference on Forest Vegetation Management: Technical, Environmental and Economic Challenges of Forest Vegetation Management**, Nancy, France. Contact: Henri Frochot, fax (33) 3 83 39 40 34, ifvmc4@nancy.inra.fr or visit their website at <http://www.ifvmc.org>.

August 2002 (dates TBA). **Methodology of Forest Insect and Disease Survey in Central Europe**, Krakow, Poland. Contact: Michael McManus (203) 230-4321, mlmcmamus@fs.fed.us.

September 2002 (dates TBA). **50th Annual Meeting of the Western International Forest Disease Work Conference**, Victoria, BC, Canada. Contact: John Muir, Fax +1-250-387-2136, john.muir@gems1.gov.bc.ca.

CALL FOR ARTICLES

Please forward to me all articles, meeting announcements, publications, reports, or other items of interest that you would like included in the next issue of *Short Subjects & Timely Tips for Pesticide Users*. Please include the name, State, and telephone number of the individual who can be contacted for further information:

CONTACT: PAT SKYLER (CA)

(916) 454-0817/Fax (916) 454-0820
pskyler@fs.fed.us

The Washington Office, Forest Health Protection, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team sponsors, compiles, edits, and distributes this informal newsletter as a means of providing current information to forestry pesticide users. Comments, questions, and items of input are welcome and may be sent to Pat Skyler, Editor, USDA Forest Service, Remote Sensing Lab, 1920 20th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, pskyler@fs.fed.us. Reference to a commercial product or source in this newsletter does not constitute endorsement by the USDA Forest Service. Information should be verified by contacting the original source of information as neither the editor nor the USDA Forest Service guarantees the accuracy of the information provided in this newsletter. Pesticides can be injurious to humans, domestic animals, desirable plants, and fish or wildlife if they are not handled or applied properly. Use all pesticides in accordance with label precautions.
